

## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>5</sup> :  A61K 39/04	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 92/08484  (43) International Publication Date: 29 May 1992 (29.05.92)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB91/01970</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 8 November 1991 (08.11.91)</p> <p>(30) Priority data: 9024320.5 8 November 1990 (08.11.90) GB</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON [GB/GB]; 5 Gower Street, London WC1E 6HA (GB).</p> <p>(72) Inventors: and</p> <p>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): ROOK, Graham, Arthur, William [GB/GB]; Old Hall, Old Hall Road, Steeple Bumpstead, Haver Hill, Suffolk CB9 7EJ (GB). STANFORD, John, Lawson [GB/GB]; Millhouse, Claygate, Marden, Kent. TN12 9TE (GB).</p>		<p>(74) Agents: COLLIER, Jeremy, Austin, Grey et al.; J.A. Kemp &amp; Co., 14 South Square, Gray's Inn, London WC1R 5LX (GB).</p> <p>(81) Designated States: AT, AT (European patent), AU, BB, BE (European patent), BF (OAPI patent), BG, BJ (OAPI patent), BR, CA, CF (OAPI patent), CG (OAPI patent), CH, CH (European patent), CI (OAPI patent), CM (OAPI patent), CS, DE, DE (European patent), DK, DK (European patent), ES, ES (European patent), FI, FR (European patent), GA (OAPI patent), GB, GB (European patent), GN (OAPI patent), GR (European patent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, LU (European patent), MC, MG, ML (OAPI patent), MR (OAPI patent), MW, NL, NL (European patent), NO, PL, RO, SD, SE, SE (European patent), SN (OAPI patent), SU*, TD (OAPI patent), TG (OAPI patent), US.</p> <p>Published With international search report.</p>
<p>(54) Title: MYCOBACTERIUM VACCAE IN THE TREATMENT OF UVEITIS</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Antigenic and/or immunoregulatory material derived from <i>Mycobacterium vaccae</i> is useful in the treatment of uveitis.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">AL3</p>		

# + DESIGNATIONS OF "SU"

Any designation of "SU" has effect in the Russian Federation. It is not yet known whether any such designation has effect in other States of the former Soviet Union.

## *FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY*

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AT	Austria	ES	Spain	MG	Madagascar
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Mycobacterium vaccae in the treatment of uveitis

This invention relates to the treatment of uveitis.

British Specification No. 2156673 describes

immunotherapeutic agents comprising killed cells of

5 Mycobacterium vaccae. These agents are useful in the immunotherapy of mycobacterial disease, especially tuberculosis and leprosy. It is stated that use of this immunotherapeutic agent facilitates the removal of the persisting bacilli responsible for tuberculosis or leprosy  
10 which, as is well known, it is difficult to remove by chemotherapy alone. It is suggested in the specification that the immunotherapeutic agent is believed to act by presenting the "protective" common mycobacterial antigens to advantage and by containing immune suppressor  
15 determinants which are active in regulating disadvantageous immune mechanisms. As a consequence, "persister" bacilli are recognized by the immune system by their content of common mycobacterial antigens and effective immune mechanisms are directed against them, in the absence of the  
20 tissue necrotic form of immunity usually present in mycobacterial disease.

International Patent Specification PCT/GB 85/00183 describes compositions for the alleviation of the symptoms of, and for the treatment or diagnosis of, arthritic  
25 diseases which comprise as active ingredient the whole organism of M. vaccae. It is stated that the preparations

of M. vaccae are useful for the treatment of various autoimmune diseases and especially arthritic conditions including rhumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis or Reiter's syndrome.

5           Uveitis is a condition, often observed in leprosy patients but also found in other individuals, which is difficult to treat and leads to permanent blindness. The present invention is founded upon the surprising observation that compositions comprising antigenic and  
10 immunoregulatory material derived from Mycobacterium vaccae are useful in the treatment of uveitis.

          The present invention accordingly provides a method for the treatment of uveitis which comprises administering to the patient suffering from such a condition an effective  
15 amount of a therapeutic composition comprising antigenic and immunoregulatory material derived from Mycobacterium vaccae.

          The invention further provides antigenic and immunoregulatory material derived from M. vaccae for use in  
20 the manufacture of a therapeutic agent for the treatment of uveitis. Such antigenic and immunoregulatory material is also provided for use in the manufacture of a therapeutic agent for use in the treatment of uveitis.

          The therapeutic agent of the invention  
25 conveniently, and therefore preferably, comprises dead cells of M. vaccae, most preferably cells which have been

killed by autoclaving or by irradiation. The therapeutic agent normally comprises more than  $10^8$  microorganisms per ml of diluent, and preferably from  $10^8$  to  $10^{11}$  killed M. vaccae microorganisms per ml of diluent.

- 5           The diluent may be pyrogen-free saline for injection alone, or a borate buffer of pH 8.0. The diluent should be sterile. A suitable borate buffer is:

	$\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	3.63 g
	$\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$	5.25 g
10	$\text{NaCl}$	6.19 g
	Tween 80	0.0005%
	Distilled Water	to 1 litre

- The preferred strain of M. vaccae is one denoted R877R isolated from mud samples from the Lango district of Central Uganda (J.L. Stanford and R.C. Paul, Ann. Soc. Belge Med, Trop. 1973, 53 141-389). The strain is a stable rough variant and belongs to the aurum sub-species. It can be identified as belonging to M. vaccae by biochemical and antigenic criteria (R. Bonicke, S.E. Juhasz., Zentr albl. Bakteriол. Parasitenkd. Infection skr. Hyg. Abt. 1, Orig., 1964, 192, 133).
- 15
- 20

The strain denoted R877R has been deposited under the Budapest Convention at the National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC) Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale

Avenue, London NW9 5HT, United Kingdom on February 13th, 1984 under the number NCTC 11659.

For the preparation of the therapeutic agent, the microorganism M. vaccae may be grown on a suitable solid medium. A modified Sauton's liquid medium is preferred (S.V. Boyden and E. Sorkin., J. Immunol, 1955 75, 15) solidified with agar. Preferably the solid medium contains 1.3% agar. The medium inoculated with the microorganisms is incubated aerobically to enable growth of the microorganisms to take place, generally at 32°C for 10 days. The organisms are harvested, then weighed and suspended in a diluent. The diluent may be unbuffered saline but is preferably borate-buffered and contains a surfactant such as Tween 80 as described above. The suspension is diluted to give 100 mg of microorganism/ml. For further dilution, borate buffered saline is preferably used so that the suspension contains 10 mg wet weight of microorganisms/ml of diluent. The suspension may then be dispensed into 5 ml multidose vials. Although the microorganisms in the vials may be killed using irradiation e.g. from <sup>60</sup>Cobalt at a dose of 2.5 megarads, or by any other means, for example chemically, it is preferred to kill the microorganisms by autoclaving, for example at 10 psi (69 kPa) for 10 minutes (115°-125°C). It has been discovered, unexpectedly, that autoclaving yields a more effective preparation than irradiation.

The therapeutic agent is in general administered by injection in a volume in the range 0.1-0.2 ml, preferably 0.1 ml, given intradermally. A single dosage will generally contain from  $10^7$  to  $10^{10}$  killed M. vaccae 5 microorganisms. It is preferred to administer to patients a single dose containing  $10^8$  to  $10^9$  killed M. vaccae. However, the dose may be repeated depending on the condition of the patient.

While the present invention does not depend on the 10 truth of this theory it is believed that the active ingredient in the killed M. vaccae may be the 65 kDa mycobacterial heat shock protein (hsp 65) described by Young et al. "Stress proteins are immune targets in leprosy and tuberculosis", Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85 15 (1988), pp4267-4270 in a form obtained from M. bovis. The preferred autoclaved M. vaccae cells used in the present invention are believed to provide an effective package of the hsp 65 and other substances in a convenient adjuvant.

Although the therapeutic agent will generally be 20 administered by intradermal injection, other routes, e.g. oral administration, can also be used.

It may be advantageous and is within the scope of the invention to use more than one strain of M. vaccae, and/or to include in the immunoprophylactic agent other 25 mycobacterial antigens. Tuberculin may also be included.

The immunoprophylactic agent may also contain BCG

(Bacillus Calmette-Guerin) vaccine, in particular the freeze-dried form of the vaccine, to promote its effect.

The therapeutic agent can contain further ingredients such as adjuvants, preservatives, stabilisers etc. It may be supplied in sterile injectable liquid form or in sterile freeze-dried form which is reconstituted prior to use.

M. vaccae may be used as such or as an extract or fractioned portion of the organism to manufacture the therapeutic agents according to the invention.

The following Example illustrates the invention.

EXAMPLE

M. vaccae NCTC 11659 is grown on a solid medium comprising modified Sauton's medium solidified with 1.3% agar. The medium is inoculated with the microorganism and incubated for 10 days at 32°C to enable growth of the microorganism to take place. The microorganisms are then harvested by gently scraping the surface of the agar and weighed (without drying) and suspended in M/15 borate buffered saline at pH8 to give 10 mg of microorganisms/ml of saline. The suspension is dispensed into 5 ml vials, and then autoclaved for 10 minutes at 10 psi (69 kPa) to kill the microorganisms. After cooling, the therapeutic agent thus produced is stored at 4°C before use. A single dose consists of 0.1 ml of the suspension, which should be shaken vigorously immediately before use, containing 1 mg



wet weight of M. vaccae. The dose is given by intradermal injection normally over the left deltoid muscle.

Of 148 fully treated leprosy patients, 79 were given M. vaccae therapy and 69 received a placebo. In the  
5 group receiving M. vaccae therapy, 17 showed symptoms of uveitis and of these, 13 were cleared of uveitis one year after therapy. In contrast, of the 69 patients receiving placebo, 12 showed symptoms of uveitis at the start of treatment and the uveitis cleared in only 4. This result  
10 is significant at  $p < 0.005$ .

CLAIMS

1. Use of antigenic and/or immunoregulatory material derived from Mycobacterium vaccae in the manufacture of a therapeutic agent for the treatment of  
5 uveitis.

2. The use according to claim 1, wherein the antigenic and/or immunoregulatory material derived from M. vaccae comprises dead cells of M. vaccae.

3. The use according to claim 2, wherein the  
10 cells of M. vaccae have been killed by autoclaving.

4. The use according to claim 1, wherein the antigenic and/or immunoregulatory material derived for M. vaccae comprises the 65 kDa heat shock protein.

5. The use according to any one of the preceding  
15 claims, wherein the material derived from M. vaccae is derived from the strain as deposited at the National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC) Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London NW9 5HT, United Kingdom on February 13th, 1984 under the number NCTC 11659.

20 6. The use according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the therapeutic agent contains, per dose, antigenic and/or immunoregulatory material from  $10^7$  to  $10^{10}$  M. vaccae microorganisms.

7. A method for the treatment of uveitis which  
25 comprises administering to the patient suffering from such a condition an effective amount of antigenic and/or

immunoregulatory material derived from Mycobacterium vaccae.

8. A method according to claim 7, wherein the material derived from M. vaccae is as defined in any one of  
5 claims 2 to 6.

9. Products comprising antigenic and/or immunoregulatory material derived from Mycobacterium vaccae for use in treatment of uveitis.

10. Products according to claim 9, wherein the material derived from M. vaccae is as defined in any one of  
claims 2 to 6. /

11. A pharmaceutical agent for use in the treatment of uveitis which agent comprises antigenic and/or immunoregulatory material derived from Mycobacterium  
15 vaccae.

12. An agent according to claim 11, wherein the material derived from M. vaccae is as defined in any one of  
claims 2 to 6.

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all)\*

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC  
Int.C1.5 A 61 K 39/04

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched?

Classification System

Classification Symbols

Int.C1.5

A 61 K

C 07 K

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation  
to the extent that such Documents are included in the Fields Searched<sup>8</sup>

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT<sup>9</sup>

Category<sup>9</sup>

Citation of Document,<sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages<sup>12</sup>

Relevant to Claim No.<sup>13</sup>

X

WO,A,8503639 (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE  
LONDON) 29 August 1985, see the whole document

9-12

X

WO,A,8505034 (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE  
LONDON) 21 November 1985, see the whole document

9-12

X, P

WO,A,9102542 (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE  
LONDON) 7 March 1991, see the whole document

9-12

A

EP,A,0262710 (DE STAAT DER  
NEDERLANDEN) 6 April 1988, see the whole document

4

A

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences,  
volume 85, June 1988, Biochemistry (Washington  
DC,US) D. Young et al.: "Stress proteins are  
immune targets in leprosy and tuberculosis",  
pages 4267-4270, see the whole article (cited in  
the application)

4

\* Special categories of cited documents:<sup>10</sup>

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not  
considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international  
filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or  
which is cited to establish the publication date of another  
citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or  
other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but  
later than the priority date claimed

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or priority date and not in conflict with the application but  
cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the  
invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention  
cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to  
involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention  
cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the  
document is combined with one or more other such docu-  
ments, such combination being obvious to a person skilled  
in the art.

"A" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search

17-01-1992

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

12.02.92

International Searching Authority

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Signature of Authorized Officer

Maria Peis

Maria Peis

V. ☒ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers \_\_\_\_\_, because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

Although claims 7 - 8 are directed to a method of treatment of the human body the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the composition.

2. ☐ Claim numbers \_\_\_\_\_, because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claim numbers \_\_\_\_\_, because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4(a).

VI. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.

2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:

3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:

4. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the international Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remarks on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.  
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT  
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.

GB 9101970  
SA 53079

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 04/02/92. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A- 8503639	29-08-85	AU-A- 3938885	10-10-85
		EP-A- 017224	09-02-88
		GB-A, B	
		US-B-	588809
		AU-A-	4297685
WO-A- 8505034	21-11-85	EP-A, B	0181364
		JP-T-	61502258
		US-A-	4716038
			28-09-89
			28-11-85
			21-05-86
			09-10-86
			29-12-87
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			03-04-91
EP-A- 0262710	06-04-88	NL-A-	8602270
		NL-A-	8701163
		AU-B-	601765
		AU-A-	7800087
		JP-A-	63126895
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			05-04-88
			05-04-88
			20-09-90
			17-03-88
			30-05-88
			14-03-88

EP FORM 1007

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82